

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

NEW GENERA OF TYRANNIDÆ AND TURDIDÆ, AND
NEW FORMS OF TANAGRIDÆ AND TURDIDÆ.

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Platytriccus gen. nov. (*Tyrannidæ*.)

Similar to *Platyrinchus* Desmarest* but tail relatively much shorter (but little more than half as long as wing), wing relatively shorter and much more rounded, the longest primaries exceeding distal secondaries by not more (usually much less) than half the length of tarsus, and by less than one-third the length of tail, the tenth (outermost) primary not longer than third (usually shorter than first); tarsus nearly to quite one-third as long as wing, much longer than middle toe with claw, nearly to quite twice as long as exposed culmen; feathers of chin without bristly points.

Type, Platyrrhynchus cancruma Sclater.

(πλατύς, flat, wide, broad, and τρικκος, a small bird.)

Species: Platytriccus cancruma (Sclater); *Platytriccus albogularis* (Sclater); *Platytriccus mystaceus* (Vieillot); *Platytriccus insularis* (Allen); *Platytriccus bifasciatus* (Allen). Probably also the following, which, however, I have not seen: *Platyrrhynchus senex* Sclater and Salvin; *Platyrrhynchus griseiceps* Salvin; *Platyrrhynchus flavigularis* Sclater, and *Platyrrhynchus saturatus* Salvin and Godman.

**Platyrinchus* Desmarest, Hist. Nat. Tangaras, Manakins, et Todiers, 1805, livr. 4, text to pl. 72. (Type *Todus platyrhynchus* Gmelin).—*Platyrrhynchus* (emendation) Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, 39.—*Platyrrhynchus* (emendation) Swainson, Zool. Illustr., ser. 4, i, 1820, pl. 13.—*Platyrrhynchus* Descourtilz, Orn. Brés., 1856.

Monotypic, the only known species being *Platyrinchus platyrhynchus* (Gmelin).

Haplocichla* gen. nov.

Nearest *Mimocichla* Scater but tail relatively shorter (not longer than distance from bend of wing to end of secondaries) and less strongly rounded (nearly even), eyelids normally feathered, and with no white on rectrices, but wing with an elongated white patch involving outer web of two innermost greater coverts.

Type.—*Turdus aurantius* Gmelin = *Haplocichla aurantia*.

Chlorospingus zeledoni sp. nov.

Type from Volcan de Irazú, Costa Rica, 10,500 ft. alt. No. 199,498, U. S. National Museum. ♂ ad. May 20, 1905; R. Ridgway.

Similar in pattern of coloration to *Chlorospingus pileatus* Salvin, but color of chest, sides, and flanks pale yellowish olive, not distinctly contrasted with the pale gray of throat and abdomen (instead of bright olive-yellow, strongly and abruptly contrasted with gray of abdomen, etc.), olive of back, etc., rather duller, and black of head less intense (slightly more slaty). Young very different in color from that of *C. pileatus*, the back, etc., grayish olive (instead of olive-green), the ground color of underparts pale brownish gray instead of olive-yellow.

Higher parts of volcanos of Irazú and Turrialba, Costa Rica, at upper limit of forest and lower portion of ash-cones (altitude about 9,000–10,500 feet).

This species is found in the same localities with *C. pileatus*, both on Irazú and Turrialba; consequently, there being no question as to its being different it must, notwithstanding the character of the differences, be given specific rank. There is a considerable series of this form in the Costa Rican National Museum, that in the collection of the U. S. National Museum consisting of eleven adults and one young bird in first plumage.

I refer to this form with much doubt a single specimen (an adult male) obtained by me on the Volcano of Turrialba May 2, 1905. This differs from all others in greater length of the tail (which measures 67.5 mm., the maximum of four males of true *C. zeledoni* being 65, the minimum 61 mm. and of six females 64 and 55 respectively), and in the almost total absence of any olive tinge on the underparts, which are of a nearly uniform pale gray, only the sides and flanks being distinctly tinged with pale olive-green. The back, etc., are also very much duller and grayer olive-green.

Named for Don José C. Zeledón, of San José, Costa Rica, my companion during many pleasant and successful collecting trips in Costa Rica.

Phœnicothraupis alfaroana sp. nov.

Type from Miravalles, Guanacaste, Costa Rica. No. 199,961, U. S. National Museum. ♂ ad. August 23, 1895; C. F. Underwood.

Most like *Phœnicothraupis rubra* (Vieillot), of Venezuela and Trinidad, but duller in color, the adult male with rump, upper tail-coverts, and wings much less reddish (brownier), and red of underparts paler and passing into reddish gray posteriorly, the adult female with upperparts much grayer

* 'Απλδς, simple, plain; κίχλη, a thrush-like bird.

(light olive), and underparts much less fulvous (pale grayish buff tinged with grayish olive on chest, sides, flanks and under tail-coverts); wing, bill, tarsus, and middle toe longer, tail shorter.

Adult male (two specimens).—Wing, 92–95 (93.5); tail, 71–75.5 (73.2); exposed culmen, 17.5; tarsus, 23–24.5 (23.7); middle toe, 15.5.

Adult female (two specimens).—Wing, 89–91.5 (90.2); tail, 69–72 (70.5); exposed culmen, 17.5–19 (18.2); tarsus, 24–25 (24.5); middle toe, 14–14.5 (14.2).*

This form is very distinct from any other of its Central American congeners, and requires comparison only with *P. rubra* of Venezuela and Trinidad, from which it is easily distinguished by the characters mentioned above. In addition to the specimens in the collection of the U. S. National Museum I have examined ten males and seven females in the collection of the National Museum of Costa Rica.

Named for Don Anastasio Alfaro, Director of the National Museum of Costa Rica, to whom I am indebted for many courtesies during my visit to that country, not the least of which is his genial and helpful companionship on several collecting trips.

***Mimocichla rubripes eremita* subsp. nov.**

Type from Swan Island, Caribbean Sea. No. 111,219, U. S. National Museum. ♂ adult. February 4, 1887; C. H. Townsend.

Similar to *M. rubripes rubripes* but averaging larger, with shorter toes and white of chin and malar region usually more extended.

***Catharus frantzii omiltemensis* subsp. nov.**

Type from Omilteme, Guerrero, southwestern Mexico. No. 185,751, U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. May 19, 1903; E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman.

Similar to *C. frantzii alticola* (Salvin and Godman) but underparts decidedly paler, with whole throat whitish and white of abdomen purer and more extended.

* Measurements of a series of *Phainothraupis rubra* are as follows:—

Adult male (ten specimens).—Wing, 88–94.5 (91.5); tail, 73–79 (76.6); exposed culmen, 15.5–17.5 (16.1); tarsus, 22.5–24 (23.2); middle toe, 13.5–15 (14).

Adult female (two specimens).—Wing, 85–88.5 (86.7); tail, 71.5–72.5 (72); exposed culmen, 16–17 (16.5); tarsus, 21.5–22.5 (22); middle toe, 13–13.5 (13.2).